

Gettysburg Compiler.

97TH YEAR

GETTYSBURG, PA., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1914

NO. 14

LINCOLN AND BURNS EVENT

MEMORIAL TABLETS UNVEILED IN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Unique Ceremony in Which Recollections of a Number of Citizens Were Given.

The 51st anniversary of President Lincoln and John Burns attending the Presbyterian Church on the evening of November 19, 1863, when Lieutenant Governor elect Anderson, of Ohio, made an address in the church was fittingly observed on last Friday evening. The tablets unveiled marking the event in which Lincoln and Burns sat were donated by J. W. Johnston of Rochester, N. Y., and the tablet on outside of church presented by Col. E. B. Cope. The church was crowded and there was a good representation of those who lived in the town 51 years ago and of a few who had attended the exercises at that time.

The exercises were opened by a solo, "Battle Hymn of the Republic," by J. S. Nicholas.

Rev. J. E. Baker, pastor of St. James Lutheran Church offered prayer.



Dr. T. C. Billheimer made the first address on "Lincoln at Gettysburg." In opening Dr. Billheimer stated that he would limit his remarks to the presence of President Lincoln in the Presbyterian Church, saying: It was on the afternoon of the day on which the address had been delivered I was standing on the pavement on the opposite side of the street when the procession came headed for this church. We had been told that President Lincoln and a few of the great men of Washington would be there. I stood on pavement but did not have to wait long until the procession came. The only thing that has remained in my memory is President Lincoln and John Burns walking side by side up the street to this church.

The President was a tall man and Mr. Burns a small man and as they came along I was amused. I could not help being amused. I laughed and laughed aloud. Lincoln took enormous strides and Mr. Burns could not take strides like that. He could not keep step with the President.

I instantly resolved that I would get into this church and I was not more than ten feet behind President Lincoln. Several pews behind the President but on the other side of the aisle and in an aisle seat. My eyes were glued upon the President. I had never seen a live President and never one like Lincoln, whose greatness was on every tongue. I fixed my eyes on him, sometimes I had a rear view, sometimes a side view when he turned and I never took my eyes from him. I can not recollect what the speaker said nor can I tell what the speaker looked like. I only know I kept my eyes on President Lincoln all the time. When the address was over the audience was asked to remain standing until President Lincoln and his party left the church. I stood up in my pew as this great man walked towards me and fixed my eyes on that marvelous face. I can vouch for the fact that President Lincoln was in this church that day because I saw him and what a man sees he can stand by. I think you are as near right in selecting the pew as can be. In closing may I say I am glad I saw him. I am glad I was permitted to behold a man like President Lincoln. This is not the only time I saw Lincoln but somehow his presence here made an impression on me that has never left me.

Rev. Charles F. Sanders, D.D., professor in Gettysburg College, read a poem, "Lincoln at Gettysburg," composed by Dr. Lyman Whitney Allen of Newark, N. J. The poem is one of a collection to be brought out in book form later and the writer requested that it should not be published.

Judge S. McC. Swope, representing Col. E. B. Cope, who was unable to be present on account of illness, then read the presentation of the Lincoln Tablet on the outside of the church as follows:

I was not at Gettysburg when the National Cemetery was dedicated. I had a small party of topographers here August, September and October, 1862. So we just missed the dedication.

The President attended this church on that occasion and many of the members and others thought it proper that a tablet should be put up to state this. I consulted with the pastor and some of the congregation, and as a representative of the session prepared a design for a tablet with inscription, which, with some changes, was ap-

proved. I had this cast in bronze, and put on the front of the building.

I take pleasure in presenting this tablet to the church.

E. B. COPE.

Col. Cope enlisted June 4, 1861, in Co. A, 1st Penna. Reserve Division and was promoted to sergeant about 1862 and transferred three months later to Co. C, 5th U. S. Regular Artillery. He returned to the original Division, then detached by order of Gen. Halleck to the Topographical Engineer Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. Served under Gen. Warren, Chief of Engineers. Promoted to captain and A. D. C. on Warren's staff, who was put in command of the 5th Corps, and served in that capacity until Maj. Roebeling resigned to build the Brooklyn Bridge when he was given his rank and place, i. e., Major and A. D. C., and about the close of the war was given the brevet rank of Lieut. Col. He was mustered out July 1865. His commission bears the name of Abraham Lincoln. He came to Gettysburg in July 1893 as Chief Engineer of the Gettysburg National Park.

Two little girls, Martha Bell and Katherine Hill, unveiled the flag from the Lincoln and Burns Memorial Tablets on the pew in the church.

Rev. F. E. Taylor, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, said the interest of this community is shown in the presence of the audience this evening as a tribute to the great men who were here 51 years ago. That the pew is now marked is due to J. W. Johnston of Rochester, and the tablet on the outside to Col. E. B. Cope. Mr. Johnston briefly spoke saying that no poor words of his can add to the truth and beauty of what has been said or shall be said about these two men, President Lincoln and John Burns, the hero. Mr. Johnston said it gave him great pleasure to place the memorial in the church. That there was an inspiration in the act of the great President seeking the humble hero of the battle and going with him to the church, an act that reached the words of the Scotch poet, Robert Burns, "A man's a man for a' that."

ACCEPTANCE OF MEMORIAL TABLETS.

Rev. F. E. Taylor in accepting said: On Thursday, November 19, 1914, we commemorate the meeting held in this building, and attended by President Lincoln and his staff, accompanied by the patriot, John Burns, on Thursday, November 19, 1863.

But for the initiative of Mr. David Willis, we would not be assembled for this significant service. As President of the Soldiers' National Cemetery Association at Gettysburg, Judge Willis had charge of all the arrangements for the dedication of the Cemetery, and it was on his official invitation that President Lincoln came to Gettysburg on that occasion.

Judge Willis suggested and was largely instrumental in bringing to fruition the patriotic meeting which was held in this church on the day of the dedication of the Cemetery.

He entertained President Lincoln in his home on Centre Square, and arranged that Mr. Lincoln attend this meeting here.

Grateful acknowledgment of these facts is owed Judge Willis and we mention them as a fitting tribute to him.

During the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg special services were held in this church and on the happy suggestion of Dr. C. B. Stauffer, then chairman of the trustees, the silk flag presented to the Sunday School by the State Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps, was used to mark the pew occupied by President Lincoln at the meeting in '63.

Mr. J. W. Johnston of Rochester, N. Y., an enthusiastic student and lecturer on this battle, was one of the many attendants on those meetings, and evidently carried away a patriotic idea. The Pastor of the church participated with others on request of Mr. Johnston, in a memorial service in connection with the dedication of the grave of John Burns on last July 2nd.

For this service Mr. Johnston wrote his friend, Mr. J. Lewis Sowers, offering through him to the pastor and congregation of this church a memorial tablet for the Lincoln memorial pew. This offer revived an idea which had been frequently discussed by local friends of the church—that of placing a Lincoln tablet on the front of the church. After the marker to the Cavalry hospital, now in place on the front terrace, was assured, at a meeting of session the placing of a tablet near the entrance door of the church was earnestly considered. All thought it should be done. Col. E. B. Cope announced that he would place it, and due time the tablet, the gift of Col. Cope, was erected. It bears this inscription:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
Occupied this Seat in this Church
NOVEMBER 19, 1863
On the Day He Dedicated the
National Cemetery and Made His
Immortal Address

This tablet had just been placed when Mr. Johnston's offer came to us. I need not tell you that his proffered gift was heartily accepted.

In the correspondence which followed, the idea grew in Mr. Johnston's mind. First he added a tablet to the memory of John Burns, and later, a second plate to Mr. Lincoln. Accordingly we unveil three tablets in the church this evening. One on the back of the pew bears these words:

THE LINCOLN PEW

A large tablet on the panel of the end of the pew carries the inscription:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
Sat in this Pew at a Patriotic
Service Held on the Evening of
the Day He Dedicated the
National Cemetery

A third tablet marks the seat occupied by John Burns and declares:

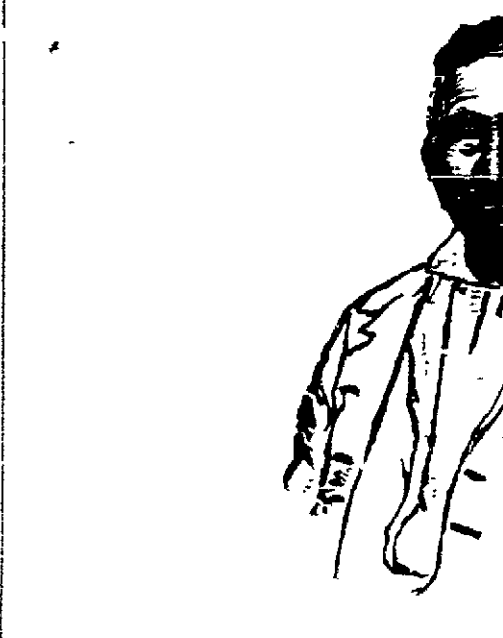
JOHN BURNS
SCOTTISH-AMERICAN PATRIOT
A Hero at the Battle of Gettysburg
Was Here Signally Honored by
the Great President

Abraham Lincoln and John Burns walked arm in arm to patriotic services held in this edifice on the evening of Nov. 19th, 1863. They sat together in this pew.

The unanimous sentiment of this congregation and, I may say, of this community is one of abounding gratitude to the generous and disinterested donor of these memorials.

The position taken by President Lincoln, pew 64, has been fixed after a canvass and a careful consideration by the trustees of all the statements that have been made to them.

In behalf of the Presbyterian Church and of the entire community I accept these memorial tablets, the gifts of Col. E. B. Cope and Mr. J. W. Johnston, and express the most hearty appreciation of the people of Gettysburg for these abiding memorials to



our martyred and exalted President and to a patriot hero here so highly honored.

J. S. Nicholas then sang the "Star Spangled Banner."

Judge Wm. McClean made an address on John Burns, saying:

He was born in New Jersey in 1794, came to Pennsylvania, followed the trade of shoemaker, was elected one of the two constables of the borough of Gettysburg, March 20, 1857, and made his regular quarterly returns to the Court of Quarter Sessions. Several of his returns as constable were exhibited showing his signature. Some of the characteristics of Burns as being a man without humor, and the butt of many jokes of his fellow townsmen were referred to. Passing over the important event of his participation as a civilian in the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1st, 1863, and of his accompanying President Lincoln to the meeting held in this church on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 19th, 1863, we find that he made his last will and testament in writing, bearing date the 15th day of Jan., 1872; that his death occurred shortly after that date, within thirty days, his will being probated on the 7th of Feb., 1872, before the Register of Wills of Adams County, his will being witnessed by David A. Enshler and Robert McCurdy. His wife, Barbara, had predeceased him about four years, and she was some five years his junior in age. He and his wife are both buried on the southern slope of our beautiful city of the dead, and our Post No. 9, G. A. R., erected over their graves a becoming granite monument, having on its base the significant and appropriate word "Patriot." His estate, according to the inventory and appraisalment thereof is as follows:

—One gun \$ 5.00
—Cane 3.00
—Stove 4.00
—Bedstead 1.00
—Box Books25
—45 acres real estate in Mt. Pleasant Township at \$33 per acre 1518.00
\$1541.25

His entire personal estate being of the value of \$13.25.

By his will he bequeathed to Mary Jane Wilson, daughter of his adopted daughter, Martha, and living at the date of his will with Henry Christman in Gettysburg, the sum of \$500, and providing that should this girl become twenty-one years of age, the bequest is to revert to his estate, and then he gives all his estate to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Gettysburg to be appropriated by them as they may deem best, in advancing and promoting the cause of religion in connection with the Methodist Church.

Of this will he appointed Robert Martin of Gettysburg the executor, and authorized him to sell all his real and personal estate at public or private sale as he may deem best.

The Methodist Church could not have received the legacy of \$500 under the law on account of the short interval between the making of the will and the death of the testator. The \$500 was distributed to Mary Jane Wilson who in 1875 was a minor under the age of fourteen years and Robert D. Armor was appointed her trustee by the Orphans' Court of this county.

The death of John L. Burns occurred at the residence of a nephew, Mr.

Magarman, near Bonneville, this county on Sunday morning, Feb. 4, 1872, from pneumonia, after a short attack. His body was interred in the Evergreen Cemetery on Monday with the honors of war, the Gettysburg Zouaves turning out on the occasion. His age was about seventy-eight years. He came to this county more than forty years before his death and married here. His connection with the Battle of Gettysburg served to "spread his fame throughout the land" and it becoming known that he was without means, brought him many contributions, aggregating several thousand dollars.

A poem, "John Burns," composed by Dr. Lyman Whitney Allen, was read by Col. James K. P. Scott, and this poem can not be reproduced for the same reason as the one on Lincoln.

A number of reminiscences were given at the close of the meeting. The first was a letter read by Prof. J. Louis Sowers, from Hon. Wm. T. Ziegler, as follows:

CAPT. ZIEGLER'S LETTER.
Gettysburg, Pa., Nov. 19, 1914.

I sincerely thank you for your very kind invitation to be with you to-night but after my recent severe illness, I deem it best not to venture out after night unless it be absolutely necessary. The object of your meeting is a no-

ble one. The Church at Alexandria, Va., and St. Michael's Church at Charleston, S. C., point with pride to the pew where the Father of our Country sat and worshipped God. So in centuries to come, the Presbyterian Church in Gettysburg will point with pride to the pew in which Abraham Lincoln sat, and thanked God for our victory at Gettysburg.

Too much cannot be said in eulogy of this great man, whom God had raised up in the wilderness of a new nation for the special purpose to restore our nation and place it on a foundation that cost the blood of a half million men to build, and where let us hope, it will forever stand.

I am glad in my soul that away back more than fifty-three years ago I answered his first appeal for three year volunteers, and helped to shout back to him, "We are coming Father Abraham, 300,000 strong."

Your work to-night is a worthy tribute to a great and good man, whom we are all so proud of.

So far as John Burns is concerned, I am proud that he was a citizen of our town, and I believe every person living here feels just as I do, and if I were with you to-night, I know no words I could utter in the praise of this Hero of Gettysburg, more suitable at this time, than to read to you what Gen. Doubleday said of him in his official report of the first day's battle on July 1st, 1863.

Concerning John Burns, he said: "My thanks are especially due to a citizen of Gettysburg, named John Burns who, although over seventy years of age, shouldered his musket and offered his services to Colonel Wistar of the 150th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Col. Wistar advised him to fight in the woods as there was more shelter there but he preferred to join our line of skirmishers in the open field."

When the troops retired he fought with the Iron Brigade. He was wounded in three places.

Signed,
A. DOUBLEDAY,
Maj. Gen. of Volunteers

To Brigadier General S. Williams,
Asst. Adjutant General, Headquarters Army of the Potomac.

With much respect, I am,
Very truly yours,
W. T. ZIEGLER.

HON. WM. H. TIPTON,
Ex-Member Pa. Legislature,
Nov. 19, 1914.

HON. THEODORE MALLISTER
The following reminiscences of Hon. Theo. Mallister were delivered in part at the church and later in evening in full at the Lincoln Anniversary Celebration of the Sons of Veterans:

I knew John Burns, and along with other half grown boys of the town and vicinity, annoyed him frequently when he was acting as a guardian of the peace. He had his peculiarities—nearly all men have. Now his eccentricities are almost forgotten, and he will always be remembered as a patriot. Twice he tried to enlist in the service of his country but was rejected for the reason that he was too old.

When he did have a chance to fight for the perpetuity of the Union he did not hesitate, but faced the enemy heroically until he was wounded in several places. I am glad to say that I did as much as any one to place the granite monument over his grave. We raised all the funds, we could from the membership of our Post of the G. A. R.; then I solicited subscriptions from some of our citizens, and although not receiving the amount we wished to collect I was greeted kindly, until I interested one of our comparatively rich citizens. He laughed me to scorn, and said, "I can't give anything for this purpose. Why, I knew old John Burns. He was a very peculiar old fellow." Then I quietly remarked to him, "Yes nearly everyone has some peculiarities. Some few of our people said many peculiar things about all those who were battling manfully for an everlasting union and for universal freedom. But this old hero's peculiarity led him to seize his musket and fight valiantly for this righteous cause until he fell wounded."

I folded up my paper and added this remark: "I thought, perhaps, since you have grown very old you might wish to perform this one small patriotic deed before you go hence." Then he would have clipped in, but I declined to tarry any longer.

I was not present to hear Lincoln deliver the greatest brief address ever uttered in our language, because I had a previous engagement far up the Shenandoah Valley. I have heard highly decorated men say that did hear him that it made no impression upon them.

When I secured a newspaper containing his address, I retired to my quiet nook in the grove in which we were encamped and there and then read and re-read it until committed to memory—and then recited it to a squad of my comrades—and this was my comment then and has never changed since: "Magnificent, but not flawless," for in that address he says, "what was said there and then would soon be forgotten." And this classic of his will never die.

Oh yes, I met Lincoln. After the sanguinary battle of Antietam, our command, the 1st Battalion of Maryland Cavalry, fell back to Frederick City, Md., to recruit our depleted ranks, as we did twice afterwards, before the end came. A small detachment of this command was ordered to Point of Rocks on the Potomac, and on returning our commanding officer, Lieut. H. S. McNair, stopped on entering Frederick, to talk to some friends. We moved on up Market street towards camp. President Lincoln had visited the Battlefield of Antietam. We saw another small detachment file out

and the solemnity of the occasion, seemed to forbid any exercise demonstration.

John Burns I knew from early childhood, and enjoyed many of the pranks that were played upon him by the workmen in the various carriage building shops. With the other mischievous boys of that time I did my share of lively sprinting when the old thorough contable detected us at our pranks.

I saw John Burns start out the old road with his flint lock and powder horn on the morning of July 1, 1863. With a party of boys I had started for Seminary Ridge and we were standing opposite his home at the house now occupied by David McGuigan. I recollect that in the party with others were Harry Schick, Wesley Kitzmiller, Alex. Baugher, and possibly Geo. Ziegler and Charles Sheads. The two latter I know were with us when we skeddaddled back to town after the battle opened.

John Burns became very abusive to Joseph Broadhead, a one-eyed neighbor of his, insisting on his getting a gun and going along and upon his refusal called him a "coward, a chicken-hearted squaw," and used language that I will not repeat here. The old man was very profane at times. Miss Mary Slentz hearing Burns, came out of her home next door and rebuked him for his abuse of Broadhead and advised him to stay home. When he started out he may have worn a blue coat, but we did not see it as he wore a long linen duster. The white hat is a myth; he wore a high crowned felt hat. The last of that particular pattern that I can now recall was worn by Alexander Cobean, which was doubtless familiar to many who are here. I assisted in photographing him a few days after the battle at his home, and after he was convalescent, at the studio. A few years later I got to know him well. We associated in an organization to which we both belonged, the Sons of Temperance. He was a zealous advocate of the temperance cause. On that early day in February, '72, I saw five or six sleighs that formed his funeral cortege come slowly up York street and pass out Baltimore street to Evergreen Cemetery where the Zouaves were in waiting to give him a military funeral. I thank you and will not consume more of your time.

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John Burns I knew from early childhood, and enjoyed many of the pranks that were played upon him by the workmen in the various carriage building shops. With the other mischievous boys of that time I did my share of lively sprinting when the old thorough contable detected us at our pranks.

I saw John Burns start out the old road with his flint lock and powder horn on the morning of July 1, 1863. With a party of boys I had started for Seminary Ridge and we were standing opposite his home at the house now occupied by David McGuigan. I recollect that in the party with others were Harry Schick, Wesley Kitzmiller, Alex. Baugher, and possibly Geo. Ziegler and Charles Sheads. The two latter I know were with us when we skeddaddled back to town after the battle opened.

John Burns became very abusive to Joseph Broadhead, a one-eyed neighbor of his, insisting on his getting a gun and going along and upon his refusal called him a "coward, a chicken-hearted squaw," and used language that I will not repeat here. The old man was very profane at times. Miss Mary Slentz hearing Burns, came out of her home next door and rebuked him for his abuse of Broadhead and advised him to stay home. When he started out he may have worn a blue coat, but we did not see it as he wore a long linen duster. The white hat is a myth; he wore a high crowned felt hat. The last of that particular pattern that I can now recall was worn by Alexander Cobean, which was doubtless familiar to many who are here. I assisted in photographing him a few days after the battle at his home, and after he was convalescent, at the studio. A few years later I got to know him well. We associated in an organization to which we both belonged, the Sons of Temperance. He was a zealous advocate of the temperance cause. On that early day in February, '72, I saw five or six sleighs that formed his funeral cortege come slowly up York street and pass out Baltimore street to Evergreen Cemetery where the Zouaves were in waiting to give him a military funeral. I thank you and will not consume more of your time.

HON. WM. H. TIPTON,
Ex-Member Pa. Legislature,
Nov. 19, 1914.

HON. THEODORE MALLISTER
The following reminiscences of Hon. Theo. Mallister were delivered in part at the church and later in evening in full at the Lincoln Anniversary Celebration of the Sons of Veterans:

I knew John Burns, and along with other half grown boys of the town and vicinity, annoyed him frequently when he was acting as a guardian of the peace. He had his peculiarities—nearly all men have. Now his eccentricities are almost forgotten, and he will always be remembered as a patriot. Twice he tried to enlist in the service of his country but was rejected for the reason that he was too old.

When he did have a chance to fight for the perpetuity of the Union he did not hesitate, but faced the enemy heroically until he was wounded in several places. I am glad to say that I did as much as any one to place the granite monument over his grave. We raised all the funds, we could from the membership of our Post of the G. A. R.; then I solicited subscriptions from some of our citizens, and although not receiving the amount we wished to collect I was greeted kindly, until I interested one of our comparatively rich citizens. He laughed me to scorn, and said, "I can't give anything for this purpose. Why, I knew old John Burns. He was a very peculiar old fellow." Then I quietly remarked to him, "Yes nearly everyone has some peculiarities. Some few of our people said many peculiar things about all those who were battling manfully for an everlasting union and for universal freedom. But this old hero's peculiarity led him to seize his musket and fight valiantly for this righteous cause until he fell wounded."

I folded up my paper and added this remark: "I thought, perhaps, since you have grown very old you might wish to perform this one small patriotic deed before you go hence." Then he would have clipped in, but I declined to tarry any longer.

I was not present to hear Lincoln deliver the greatest brief address ever uttered in our language, because I had a previous engagement far up the Shenandoah Valley. I have heard highly decorated men say that did hear him that it made no impression upon them.

When I secured a newspaper containing his address, I retired to my quiet nook in the grove in which we were encamped and there and then read and re-read it until committed to memory—and then recited it to a squad of my comrades—and this was my comment then and has never changed since: "Magnificent, but not flawless," for in that address he says, "what was said there and then would soon be forgotten." And this classic of his will never die.

Oh yes, I met Lincoln. After the sanguinary battle of Antietam, our command, the 1st Battalion of Maryland Cavalry, fell back to Frederick City, Md., to recruit our depleted ranks, as we did twice afterwards, before the end came. A small detachment of this command was ordered to Point of Rocks on the Potomac, and on returning our commanding officer,

WEEK'S RECORD OF DEATH

MISS ALICE BAUGHER DIES SUDDENLY FROM STROKE

Other Deaths in County or Nearby and Well Known in the County.

MISS ALICE BAUGHER died at her home on Carlisle street on Wednesday afternoon from a stroke of apoplexy sustained the evening before. Her health began to fail several years ago but she was not confined to bed. Miss Alice Baugher was born here and was the last of five children of Dr. H. L. Baugher, a former president of Gettysburg College. Miss Baugher lived her entire life in this community. Her father was president of the college during the Civil War and the family lived in the president's house on the college campus at the time of the battle, going through the thrilling experiences of that time. Miss Baugher was a musician of unusual ability and possessed in superior degree the faculty of imparting to others something of that love, inspiration and proficiency in music that was hers. Her scholars always speak enthusiastically of the training received from her and some of the best musicians of the town were her scholars. She was a member of the choir participating in the exercises of the dedication of the National Cemetery Nov. 19, 1863, when Lincoln made his great address. She was organist of the College Church for years and leader of the choir. The funeral will be held Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, interment in Evergreen Cemetery. She is survived by a sister-in-law, Mrs. Wm. A. Martin, and a niece, Miss Bessie Baugher, of this place, and two nephews, Frederick and Henry Baugher, of New York, and a niece, Mrs. John Baltzley of Hudson, Mass.

SERIGHT MYERS, a well known citizen of Reading township, died on Wednesday from a stroke of apoplexy received ten days before in his 68th year. The funeral was held on Friday, Rev. Nicholl conducting services with interment in the Lutheran Church cemetery at Hampton. He leaves a widow and one daughter, Mrs. Harvey Cashman of near the Pines Church. Two sisters survive, Mrs. John W. Wierman and Mrs. John Peters of York Springs.

JOHN GEESEY died at his home near Bittinger, this county, on last Thursday, Nov. 12, at the great age of 92 years. He leaves three children, Jacob Geesey, with whom he lived, John Geesey of New Oxford, and a daughter near Littlestown.

MRS. HARRIET REBECCA FROCK, wife of Levi Frock of Taneytown, died suddenly last Saturday, aged 57 years. She leaves beside her husband one son, Albert Frock, of this place.

MRS. IDA ELIZABETH BARNHART, wife of Lewis E. Barnhart, died in Carroll county, Md., on Monday, in her 4th year. She leaves besides her husband one son. Her maiden name was Miss Ida Krideler, and is survived by her parents, two brothers and four sisters, one of the latter being Mrs. George Garrett of near Littlestown.

MRS. ELIZABETH CRANMER, wife of Jacob Cranmer of York county, died last Thursday aged 72 years. Her maiden name was Miss Masemore and she leaves a son and daughter, Mrs. Wm. Shue of York county and C. E. Cranmer of Abbotstown.

MRS. SUSAN BECKER TEEL, widow of Allen Teel, died on Saturday, 14th, in Hanover, in her 73rd year. She was a daughter of the late John Becker. Her husband died 19 years ago. She leaves two sons and six daughters, one of the latter being Mrs. Amanda Zortman of Heidelsburg.

MRS. BESSIE ALLIAND, wife of Robert Alland, died in Baltimore, Nov. 11, aged 33 years. She was a Miss Bar of Baltimore and leaves her husband and three daughters, at home. She was a sister-in-law of Mrs. W. A. Feiser of New Oxford. Body was taken to New Oxford and interment made there last Friday.

CLEO P. WEARY, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Weary of R.R. York Springs, died last Friday, aged 22 days. Interment was made at Mt. Henry Church on Sunday.

Two Civil Cases Tried.

When the November court reconvened on last Thursday, Nov. 12, after clearing up the criminal calendar on Monday, there remained but two civil cases on the trial list to be disposed of. The first case tried was that of Jacob G. Slonaker, trading as Gettysburg Supply House, now use of John D. Keith vs. John F. Walter. The action was a mechanic's lien for the price of a heating plant placed by Mr. Slonaker in the Skating Rink of Mr. Walter. The claim of the plaintiff was for \$545. The defendant alleged that the plant did not work properly and for that reason had not paid for it and the question for the jury was whether the heat plant came up to the requirements as agreed upon and if it did not how much it was worth. The plaintiff was represented by C. E. Stahl, Esq., and the defendant by J. L. Williams, Esq. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict of \$488.50, allowing the defendant \$107.50 from the full bill. The next case tried was that of the Adams Sporting Goods House, W. J. Adams, proprietor, vs. Chas. F. Asper, being an action of assumpsit on appeal from docket of V. H. Lilly, Justice of the Peace of McSherrystown for repairs of \$141.25 to a motorcycle. The case developed from the accident in which Mr. Asper and William Yantis of Hanover, figured. The automobile of Mr. Asper collided with a motorcycle ridden by Mr. Yantis, near Abbotstown, as both machines ascended to the top of a hill. The automobile was damaged, motorcycle wrecked and Mr. Yantis seriously injured. At the time Mr. Asper agreed to pay expenses, and stood the doctor bills of Yantis, 21-

though it was no fault of his that the collision occurred. It is the claim of Mr. Adams that he and Mr. Asper had a verbal agreement that he (Adams) was to repair the motorcycle and present the bill to Mr. Asper. Mr. Asper contends that he did not instruct Mr. Adams verbally or by letter to go ahead with the work and refused to settle the bill. The machine ridden by Yantis belonged to another party and Mr. Asper insists that he did not propose making any repairs for an outside party. George J. Benner, Esq., represented Mr. Yantis and Wm. Hersh, Esq., Mr. Asper. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant, Wm. Yantis, the injured motorcyclist, has instituted suit for damages against Mr. Asper in the York county court and case is expected to be heard at the December session. Trial of a case was begun in York county last week in which the First National Bank was plaintiff and C. J. Delone defendant. Action was brought on a note for \$6240, names of party on same being C. J. Delone and H. N. Gitt. The former alleged he was an accommodation endorser and that Mr. Gitt received the proceeds of note. During the trial the case was settled and by settlement the claim of the bank was secured. A. C. Weist, E. D. Ziegler and J. L. Butt, Esqs., represented the bank and Jere Black and Horace Keesey, Esqs., the defendant.

PERSONALS

—Mrs. Crapster of Taneytown, and Mrs. Smelser of Harrisonburg, Va., visited the Misses O'Neal on Friday. —H. T. Weaver spent Sunday as the guest of friends in Manchester, Md. —Miss Sara Barkley has returned to St. Davids, Del., after a visit at the home of her brother, Dr. T. J. Barkley. —Miss Mary Howe of Jefferson, N. Y., spent this week with her mother on North Washington street. —Miss Mary Himes has returned from a short visit with relatives in Harrisburg. —Mrs. Paul Singmaster has returned to Grand Mere, Canada, after spending several months with Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Singmaster on Seminary Ridge. —Mrs. Milton R. Rummel has returned from a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Murray Smiley in Chambersburg. Mr. Smiley has been seriously ill for several weeks with typhoid fever at the Chambersburg Hospital, but has recently been moved to his home where he is convalescing. —Rev. and Mrs. Luther De Yoe of Germantown, are visiting Mrs. McKnight on Carlisle street. Rev. Mr. De Yoe conducted the Week of Prayer services at college this week. —Miss Edna Zincand and Miss Ethel Zincand have returned from a

week's visit at the home of Edward Thomas in Mt. Joy township. —Mrs. Harry Bender is visiting relatives in Albany and Jersey City. —Miss Jane Shields of Harrisburg, spent Sunday at her home on York street. —Mrs. R. H. Bushman and son are visiting Mrs. Charles Thorn in Harrisburg. —Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Gilbert spent this week with Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Ziegler at Thompsonstown. —"The Colonel of the Red Hussars" John Reed Scott's first novel, has been arranged as a three reel moving picture by the Edison Company.

Municipal Lighting.

Commenting on Cleveland's Municipal Lighting Plant, this writer thinks all such public enterprises suffer from the poison of politics. To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: I am inclined to think you destroy the force in all that follows in the opening sentences of your editorial in yesterday's Sun under the caption of "Cleveland's Municipal Lighting Plant" when you are made to say, "having achieved 3-cent carfare, Cleveland some years ago went to work to get 3-cent electricity." You must have overlooked the fact that in six months after Mayor Tom Johnson succeeded in getting control of Cleveland's trac-

tion lines and putting into effect 3-cent fares the street railways showed a deficit of \$600,000, and, to add to this, the service was poor, the carmen struck, Johnson was defeated for reelection, the railways went into the hands of receiver, Johnson's bank closed its doors—and he died a broken man. Johnson's friends kept up the losing fight and succeeded in forcing a 3-cent fare, regardless of the fact that the company was operating at a loss, until September 1, 1914, when the losses could not be met longer, and the city consented to an increase in fares. A million and a half deficit had been piled up before the increase was put into effect. With rare and shining exceptions the trouble with all municipality owned and operated properties is politics. I have seen workmen in the Water Department of Baltimore I would not have at any wage in one of my companies. They are voters in somebody's ward. And municipal bookkeeping! Did any one ever see municipal management a financial failure—by the figures? Some years ago Cumberland was making money by furnishing street cars at a cost (charged) no privately owned electric plant could have furnished them for. It was Cumberland's boast. An electric expert accountant exploded the fallacy. The expert worker, who must do an honest

day's work, of the privately owned corporation may or may not predominate in the municipal plant, according to whether the politician is or is not all-powerful—and how often is he not? Baltimore, Oct. 26. —advertisement.

Dollar Excursion
...TO...
BALTIMORE
The last one for this year.
November 24 '14
Leaves Gettysburg, 7.15
Leaves Hanover 7.53
Returning leaves Baltimore 7 P. M.

KIRSSIN'S
:: GREAT SALE ::
Manufacturers Surplus Stocks
Sale Starts Saturday, November 21st
For 10 Days Only
WING to Business depression and the war scare which caused hundreds of merchants throughout the country to cancel thousands of dollars worth of goods were ordered before the war, manufactures have found themselves with large surplus stocks. We purchased for Spot Cash, New Seasonable merchandise at practically our own prices. We will put this immense variety of Stocks on sale, at such sensational low prices that will arouse the buying spirit of all.

Men's Suits and Overcoats For men and young men made to sell up to \$50.00 well made the biggest value ever offered. Sale price - - - - \$5.90 Men's Suits and Overcoats made to sell up to \$12. These suits are made of all wool materials. Sale price - - - - \$7.90 Suits and Overcoats made to sell up to \$15. The materials are blue serges, fancy cassimers and worsteds. Sale price - - - - \$9.90 Kirshbaums & Co Great makers of Good Clothes. Made to sell up to \$18 in fancy cassimers, equal to custom made. Sale price \$12.90 Men's Balmacaan Overcoats made to sell up to \$12. Sale price - - - - \$7.50	Boy's Suits and Overcoats. Sale of Boy's Norfolk Suits and Winter Overcoats is here. You can save 1-3 on your Boy's Outfit. Boy's Suits and Overcoats made to sell up to \$3.00 and \$4.00. Sale price - - - - \$1.90 to \$2.90 Boy's Norfolk Suits and Overcoats made to sell up to \$5.00 and \$7.00. Made of all wool Blue Serge worsteds and cassimers lined pants. Sale price \$3.90 to \$4.90 Boys' Norfolk Suits and Overcoats made to sell up to \$8.00 Made of fine all wool Worsteds Serges and Cassimers, the latest novelties. Sale Price - - - - \$5.90	Sweaters Special 50c Boy's heavy Sweaters Sale price - - - - 33c Men's 75 cent heavy Sweaters. Sale price - - - - 45c Men's and Boy's heavy wool mixed Sweaters in blue, garnet, brown, and white, with pockets and roll collars, worth \$1.50. Sale price 98c Men's pure Wool Coat Sweaters in all colors worth \$2.50 to \$3.00. Sale price \$1.98 Men's fine pure wool Coat Sweaters worth \$3.50. Sale price \$2.48 Men's extra fine pure wool sweaters worth \$5.00. Sale price - - - - \$3.90
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Raincoats Men's slip on Raincoats made to sell up to \$7.00. Sale price - - - - \$3.90 Shirts Men's Dress and Work Shirts made to sell up to 75c. Made of best quality materials, fast colors, full sizes Sale price - - - - 45c Hats Men's newest fall Hats made to sell up to \$2 and \$3 98c & \$1.48 Shoes Our Shoe Department can't be beat for good Shoes at Low Prices. Every pair guaranteed. Men's and Ladies Shoes made to sell to \$2.00 Sale price - - - - \$1.48 Men's and Ladies Shoes made to sell up to \$2.50 made in the latest style. Gun metal. Patent Coll button or laced. Guaranteed or new pair. Sale price - - - - \$1.98	Boots Men's Gum Boots as low as - - - - \$1.98 First quality Men's Gum boots made to sell up to \$3.75. Sale price - - - - \$2.95 Trousers Read these low Sale Prices Men's Trousers \$1.50 value Sale price - - - - \$1.00 Men's Trousers \$2.50 value Sale price - - - - \$1.50 Men's Trousers \$3 value Sale price - - - - \$2.00 Men's Trousers \$4 value Sale price - - - - \$3.00 Men's \$2 Corduroy Pants Sale price - - - - \$1.19 Men's fine ribbed Corduroy pants lined or unlined. Value up to \$2.75. Sale price - - - - \$1.98	Special Regular \$3.50 extra good guaranteed Corduroy Pants. Sale price - - - - \$2.48 Hosiery Men's Hose in Black and colors made to sell at 10 cents. Sale price - - - - 7 1/2c Men's Lisle Hose made to sell at 15c. Sale price - - - - 11 1/2c Rubbers Ladies 65c Rubbers. Sale price - - - - 45c Ladies 80c Rubbers, Heavy rolled edge. Sale Price - - - - 59c Men's 95c Rubbers. Sale price - - - - 75c Men's \$1.25 Artics. Sale price - - - - 95c Men's \$2.00 first quality heavy artics. Sale price \$1.48	Extra Special Men's 50c fleeced underwear. Sale price. - - - - 35c Boy's 75c fleeced union suits. Sale price - - - - 45c Working Shirts Men's 50c Blue chambray work shirt with collars all sizes fast colors. Sale price - - - - 33c Boy's Blouse Waists made to sell up to 35c. Sale price 19c Shoe Polish 10c value. Sale price - - - - 7c Garters 10c value. Sale price - - - - 7c Extra Special Men's 50c and 60c Overalls. Sale price - - - - 25c By purchasing \$5.00 or over you can get a pair of Overalls at Sale price - - - - 25c
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Come and Secure Your Share in the Big Feast of Bargains.
LEWIS E. KIRSSIN
BALTIMORE STREET

NEW DIRECTORY OF ADAMS COUNTY



Our representatives wear this badge.

The publishers of the old reliable FARM JOURNAL of Philadelphia, are preparing to publish the Illustrated DIRECTORY OF ADAMS COUNTY, giving the name, post-office, rural route, and telephone connection of every farmer, business man, and householder in the county, all arranged alphabetically, and a classified BUSINESS DIRECTORY, including all business houses in the county, arranged under the proper headings.

With the Directory is given a complete ROAD MAP of the county, with every road NUMBERED to show the exact location of each farm, as given in the Directory.

This Directory will contain many interesting PICTURES of well-known farmers and business men of the county, fine farms, thoroughbred stock, churches and public institutions, schools and pupils, etc.

The names and necessary information are being secured by PERSONAL CANVASS of all houses and business places, and of the 3752 farms in the county. This Directory and Road Map are so useful and interesting that from our experience in other counties we can guarantee that the Directory will go into at least TWO THOUSAND HOMES OF ADAMS COUNTY, where it will be constantly used by farmers and business men for the next five years.

The Farm Journal Directories are an immense improvement over directories, containing what most publications do not give. Beside all the usual information, they give the names, addresses, telephone connection, and other important information about FARMERS, secured by PERSONAL CANVASS from each farmer himself. This canvass of country districts is so costly that most directory publishers cannot afford to make it, and ordinary lists of farmers published are in nearly all cases merely copied from official lists.

The classified BUSINESS DIRECTORY includes every business house in the county, whether in city or country. In other directories the names of houses in cities and large towns only are given.

These features with the ROAD Map, makes the Farm Journal Directory an indispensable hand-book for every live farmer and business man in the county.

If you are not sure that correct information about your farm or business has been given to one of our canvassers, please send it direct to our main office.

WILMER ATKINSON COMPANY.

Publishers of Farm Journal,
Washington Square, Philadelphia.

REPORT

Of the condition of the First National Bank of Gettysburg, at Gettysburg in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, Oct. 31, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$906,832.11
Overdrafts secured and unsecured	2,294.44
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation	100,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc. other than stocks	140,328.99
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	81,000.00
Other real estate owned	16,519.16
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	10,104.13
Due from State and private banks and bankers, Trust Companies and Savings	4,626.32
Due from approved reserve agents in central cities	59,774.70
Checks and other cash items	1,635.93
Notes of other National banks	265.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	738.48
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
Specie	43,258.55
Legal-tender notes	8,310.00
Redeemable with U. S. Treasury per cent. of circ.	5,000.00
Total	\$1,389,717.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund	140,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	7,603.05
National bank notes outstanding	99,200.00
Due to other National banks	77.04
Individual deposits subject to check	193,804.13
Time certificates of deposit payable within 90 days	54,803.55
Time deposits payable after 90 days or after notice of 30 days or longer	776,076.21
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,053.77
Bills payable, including obligations representing money borrowed	15,000.00
Total	\$1,389,717.75

State of Pennsylvania, County of Adams, S.S.

I, Elmer Musselman, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. ELMER MUSSELMAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of Nov., 1914.

H. G. WILLIAMS, N. P.
Correct Attest:
SAMUEL BUSHMAN
PETER A. MILLER
J. L. BUTT
Directors.

DIVORCE NOTICE.

BLANCHE B. HELLER, Libellant,
vs.
J. SHERMAN HELLER, Respondent.
LIBEL IN DIVORCE.

To J. Sherman Heller:
Take notice that as commissioner duly appointed by the Court of Common Pleas to take testimony of the libellant and the respondent and their witnesses in the above entitled case, I will sit for that purpose in my office in Star and Sentinel Building, second floor, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, on Wednesday, Dec. 2nd, at 10.30 a. m. when and where you may attend with your witnesses and produce any evidence you have to offer against the application of your wife for divorce.
S. S. NEELY,
Commissioner.

AUDITORS NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County.
The undersigned, auditor appointed by said Court to make distribution of the fund in the hands of John H. Brough, Peter F. Smith and Charles F. Ehrenhart liquidating trustees of the Conowago Cigar Box Company, Limited, will sit for the purpose of his appointment at his office in the First National Bank Building, Gettysburg, Pa., on TUESDAY, the 1st day of DECEMBER, 1914, at 10.30 o'clock a. m. when and where all creditors should present their claims either in person or by their attorneys.
J. L. WILLIAMS,
Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

In re estate of Marcus J. Hamilton, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pennsylvania, deceased.
Letters of administration with will annexed of the above named decedent having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of wills of Adams county, all persons indebted to said decedent are hereby notified to present their claims properly authenticated and persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to make the same known without delay to the undersigned.
C. W. TRONELL,
Administrator.
Attn: A. B. & C. Co.,
Gettysburg, Pa.
Or John D. Keith, Atty.,
The National Bank Bldg.,
Gettysburg, Pa.

After the Scourge of the Day.
"Where is that pair of old shoes of mine, wife?"
"Why, John, have you forgotten we had a wedding in the black last week?"—Yorkers Statesman.

Watch
Harper's
Weekly
This is Norman Hagedorn—Editor.

Numbering Houses.

The now almost universal custom of numbering private houses so that they can be easily identified is only a little more than 400 years old. It was in the year 1512 that this idea struck the fancy of a Parisian architect, but it was not until nearly three centuries later that the system became at all general.

In Berlin an eccentric method of numbering the houses was first adopted. They were numbered without any reference whatever to the name of the street. A tenant's address would be described merely as "1000 Berlin." In St. Petersburg an excellent way of displaying the numbers is employed—little lanterns bear the numbers on the glass, so that they can be seen after dark. "In the later Stuart times," says Macaulay, "the houses of London were not numbered, and there would, indeed, have been little advantage in numbering them, for of the coachmen, chambermen, porters and errand boys of the city a very small proportion could read. It was necessary to use marks which the most ignorant could understand. The shops were, therefore, distinguished by painted or sculptured signs, which gave a very gay and grotesque aspect to the streets."—New York American.

Curious Gaelic Alphabet.

A very curious and distinguishing characteristic of the Gaelic alphabet is that nearly every letter thereof is represented by a tree. While the alphabet of ancient Gaelic comprised but seventeen letters, that of modern Gaelic has eighteen. But with the new forms, as with the old, the letter is represented by a tree. The exceptions are "a," "i" and "u," which stand for "ivy," "furze" and "heather." The alphabet now stands: Ailn, beite, coll, dur, eadh, fern, gath, huath, loch, nui, nuin, nuin, or, peith, ruis, sult, reime, ur, all of which is equal to saying: Elm, birch, hazel, oak, aspen, alder, ivy, whitethorn, yew, rowan or quacken, vine, ash, spindale tree, pine, elder, willow, furze, heath. In the old Gaelic alphabet the letter "b" (the huath or whitethorn) does not exist. The alphabet is called the beith luin-nuin, because "b," "l," "n" and not "a," "i," "u" are the first three letters.

Elephants Hate Camels.

Elephants in Africa have the bitterest enmity to camels. When the camel scents the elephant it stops still, trembles in all its limbs and utters an interrupted cry of terror and fright. No persuasion, no blows, can induce it to rise. It moves its head backward and forward, and its whole frame is shaken with mortal anguish. The elephant, on the contrary, as soon as he perceives the camel elevates his trunk, stamps with his feet, and with his trunk thrown backward, snorting with a noise like the sound of a trumpet, he rushes toward the camel, which with its neck outstretched and utterly defenseless awaits with the most patient resignation the approach of its enemy. The elephant, with its enormous, shapeless limbs, tramples on the unfortunate animal in such a manner that in a few minutes it is scattered around in small fragments.

Some Parliaments.

The house of keys of the Isle of Man claims to be oldest parliament in the world. It is said to have been founded in A. D. 938 by King Orry.

Channel islanders will tell you that the constitution of their states has remained practically unaltered since the day their sovereign, Duke William, came over to Hastings and annexed England.

In Jersey it consists of twelve jurors elected for life by the twelve parishes, twelve rectors, twelve constables, or mayors, of parishes and fourteen elected deputies, elected every three years. The assembly is presided over by the bailiff, and the other officers are the attorney general, the solicitor general and the viscount, or prevot, who speaks but may not vote.—Pearson's Weekly.

Capital of Holland.

A gentleman—to the best of our recollection, a retired linen draper—went into school one day with the intention of putting the fifth standard through their paces in the geography of Europe. He began, "What is the capital of 'Olland'?" "Capital H." was the crushing rejoinder from the smart boy of the class. The ex-linen draper did not pursue his geographical inquiries further.—Carmel Magazine.

Colored Diamonds.

There are in many colors, such as black, blue, red, green and yellow. But the most extraordinary phenomenon is a diamond the size of a pin's head, which has been found in the eye of an old man.

Illinois River.

The Illinois river was so named from the Illini, a tribe of Indians on its banks. Another derivation is suggested in the fact that the word is suggested by the syllables and geographical.

THE "PURE FOOD LAW" is designed by the Government to protect the public from injurious ingredients in both foods and drugs. It is beneficial to the public and to the conscientious manufacturer. Ely's Cream Balm, a successful remedy for cold in the head, nasal catarrh, hay fever, etc., containing no injurious drugs, meets fully the requirements of the new law, and that fact is prominently stated on every package. It contains none of the injurious drugs which are required by the law to be mentioned on the label. Hence you can use it safely.

CAUSE OF WAR REVIEWED

(Continued on page 2.)

valor plan. Accordingly, the finer German spirits have invented a supplement to that Stone Age religion. They have set up for worship a mystical conception of the State as a majestic and beneficent entity which embraces all the noble activities of the nation and guides it to its best achievements. To this ideal state every German owes duty, obedience and complete devotion. The trouble with this supplement to the religion of valor is that it dwells too much on submission, self-sacrifice, and discipline, and not enough on individual liberty and self-control in liberty. Accordingly when the valiant men got control of the government and carried the nation into a ferocious war, they swept away with them all the devotees of the romantic and spiritual State. The modern German is always a controlled, directed, and drilled person, who aspires to control and discipline his inferiors; and in his view pretty much all mankind are his inferiors. He is not a freeman in the French, English, or American sense; and he prefers not to be.

What German Domination Would Mean.

The present war is the inevitable result of lust of empire, autocratic government, sudden wealth, and the religion of valor. What German domination would mean to any that should resist it the experience of Belgium and Northern France during the past three months aptly demonstrates. The civilized world can now see where the new German morality—be efficient, be virile, be hard, be bloody, be rulers—would land it. To maintain that the power which has adopted in practice that new morality, and in accordance with its precepts promised Austria its support against Serbia and invaded Belgium and France in hot haste, is not the responsible author of the European war, is to throw away memory, reason and common sense in judging the human agencies in current events.

The real cause of the war is this gradually developed barbaric state of the German mind and will. All other causes—such as assassination of the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, the sympathy of Russia with Balkan States, the French desire for the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine, and Great Britain's jealousy of German aggrandizement—are secondary and incidental causes, contributory, indeed, but not primary and fundamental. If any one ask who brought the ruling class in Germany to this barbaric frame of mind, answer must be Bismarck, Moltke, Treitschke, Nietzsche, Bernhardi, the German Emperor, their lieks, their disciples, and the military caste.

Germany Never Dreads Russia.

Many German apologists for the war attribute it to German fear of Russia. They say that, although Germany committed the first actual aggression on invading Belgium and Luxembourg on the way to attack France with the utmost speed and fierceness, the war is really a war of defense against Russia, which might desirably pass over, after France has been crushed, into a war, against Great Britain, that perfidious and insolent obstacle to Germany's world-empire. The answer to this explanation is that, as a matter of fact, Germany has never dreaded, or even respected, the military strength of Russia, and that the recent wars and threatenings of war by Germany have not been directed against Russia, but against Denmark, Austria, France, and England. In her colonization enterprises it is not Russia that Germany has encountered, but England, France, and the United States. The friendly advances made within the last twenty years by Germany and Turkey were not intended primarily to strengthen Germany against Russia, but Germany against Great Britain through access by land to British India. In short, Germany's policies, at home and abroad, during the past forty years have not been inspired by fear of Russia, or of any other invader, but by its own aggressive ambition for world-empire. In the present war it thinks it has staked its all on "empire or downfall."

Those nations which value public liberty and believe that the primary object of government is to promote the general welfare by measures and policies founded on justice, good-will, and respect for the freedom of the individual cannot but hope that Germany will be completely defeated in its present undertaking; but they do not believe that Germany is compelled to choose between a life or death struggle in Europe and the world and national death. They wish that all her brawny culture and her genius—but it is not exact research, may survive this hideous war and guide another Germany to great achievement for humanity.

Desirable Outcome of the War.

If the causes of the present immense catastrophe have been correctly stated, the desirable outcomes of the war are, no world-empire for any race or nation, no more "subjects," no executives, either permanent or temporary, with power to throw their fellow-countrymen into war, no secret diplomacy justifying the use for a profit of all the lies, concealments, deceptions, and amusements which are an inevitable part of war, and assuming to commit nations on international questions, and no conscription armies that can be launched in war by executive without consulting independent representative assemblies. There should come out from this supreme convulsion a federated Europe, or a league of the freer na-

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because the entire system becomes permeated with injurious acids.

To relieve rheumatism Scott's Emulsion is a double help; it is rich in blood-food; it imparts strength to the functions and supplies the very oil-food that rheumatic conditions always need.

Scott's Emulsion has helped countless thousands when other remedies failed.

No Alcohol. Refuse Substitutes.

SCOTT & BOWNE, CINCINNATI, O.

tions, which should secure the smaller states against attack, prevent the larger from attempting domination, make sure that treaties and other international contracts shall be public and be respected until modified by mutual consent, and provides a safe basis for the limitation and reduction of armaments on land and sea, no basis to be considered safe which could fail to secure the liberties of each and all the defeated states against the attacks of any outsider or faithless member. No one can see at present how such a consummation is to be brought about, but any one can see already that this consummation is the only one which can satisfy the lovers of liberty under law, and the believers in the progress of mankind through loving service each to all and all to each.

Extreme pacifists shrink from fighting evil with evil, hell with hell, and advise submission to outrage, or at least taking the risk of being forced into resigned submission. The believers in the religion of valor, on the other hand, proclaim that war is a good thing in itself, that it develops the best human virtues, invigorates a nation become flaccid through ease and luxury, and puts in command the strong, dominating spirit of a valid nation or race. What is the just mean between these two extremes? Is it not that war is always a hideous and hateful evil, but that a nation may sometimes find it to be the least of two evils between which it has to choose? The justifiable and indeed necessary war is the war against the ravager and destroyer, the enemy of liberty, the claimant of world-empire. More and more the thinkers of the world see, and the common people more and more believe instinctively, that the cause of righteous liberty is the cause of civilization. In the conference which will one day meet to settle the terms of peace, and therefore the future conditions of life in Europe, the example of the American Republic in regard to armaments and war, the publicity of treaties, and public liberty, security and prosperity may reasonably have some influence.

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

Fall Orchard Management.

A correspondent near Harrisburg writes to State Zoologist H. A. Surface, Harrisburg, Pa., saying, "I have an orchard of apple trees several years old. They have never been taken care of, and I wish to put the orchard in good shape."

"Will you please advise me as to when I shall have the trees trimmed, and also if I must spray them? When should this be done and with what? Should the ground be cultivated, and if so should anything be planted in it? Should it be limed and manured?"

In reply to these comprehensive inquiries Professor Surface wrote the following letter which outlines proper treatment for thousands of orchards in this State:

"You should have the trees pruned at any time you wish between the time when the leaves commence to fall and soon after the buds burst in the spring. The dormant season is best. At any time during the winter will be all right. If you spray you should spray once when dormant with strong lime-sulfur solution, boiling together in any kind of a vessel, excepting copper, two pounds of sulfur and one pound of lime for each gallon of water. Boil forty-five minutes, then store the liquid in barrels or other vessels until you are ready to use it. When ready to apply, dilute with six times its bulk of water and spray thoroughly. This is to be used before the buds burst in the spring. After the flowers drop spray with one pound of arsenate of lead, three pounds of diatomaceous earth, four pounds of quick lime and fifty gallons of water. Repeat this again in about a month."

"A person cannot tell, at long range, what the ground level is cultivation or not, but the best method is that it will be best to cultivate the ground of course to cultivate it, as you must take care to make by cultivation, while it is early you make a mistake with any other plant for soil management. If you want to give your trees the very best treatment possible it would consist in manuring the ground, then plowing it and liming it after plowing. Then cultivate until mid-summer and seed it down to clover or crimson clover. I prefer the latter. You can plant anything in the orchard you want to without injury to the orchard if kept cultivated. Your planted crop may not thrive if it is near the old apple trees, but such crops as potatoes, sweet corn, beans, truck, etc., will not injure the trees, and if kept properly cultivated this treatment will prove more beneficial than otherwise."

CASSTORIA.

Signature: Chas. H. Peters

Advertisement

Among the lucky hunters along the South mountain last week was Grover C. Myers, of Gardeners, who killed a large buck.

The Kind of Jewelry YOU WANT

is the guaranteed kind—the kind we carry always in stock. It's our business policy to carry only the jewelry that we can feel sure of—jewelry that being guaranteed to us, we can guarantee to you.

No matter what you want in jewelry particularly if it is the nationally advertised kind, and guaranteed by Good Housekeeping Magazine, we have it. Come in and let us show you our complete line of reasonably-priced

Guaranteed Jewelry

PENROSE MYERS

Watchmaker and Jeweler

Baltimore Street

Several Second Hand Automobiles

for Sale

AND 3 SECOND HAND MOTORCYCLES

All in good shape.

Persons desiring to buy second hand machine would do well to examine these cars.

Either five passenger or two passenger cars—as desired.

CENTRAL AUTO COMPANY.

54 York Street, Gettysburg, Pa.

Baby Has Nerves Like Grown Folks—

Respect them. Baby can not tell you what is the trouble. Soothe the restless infant with DR. FAHRNEY'S TEETHING SYRUP and he will sleep well, eat well and act well. This famous remedy is mother's best friend. It prevents fretful infant, cures bowel complaints and colic, makes teething easy and safe. Can be given to babies one day old. 25 cents at druggists. Trial bottle free if you mention this paper.

Made only by DR. D. FAHRNEY & SON, Hagerstown, Md.

Are You Getting Ready to Build?

Let us supply the building material—Lumber, Siding, Slate, Terra Cotta Tiles, Patent Wall Papers—Desider also in COAL, WOOD and PREPARED COKE.

CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING ATTRACTIVE CEMENT SUGGESTIONS

A Cement Curb
will give a curb for your sidewalk
and will be practical in your yard
and driveway.

EDISON PORTLAND CEMENT

It is because "Edison" is ground finer than any other cement that it is so great a strengthener. It is the only cement that will set in water. Ask us to explain.

J. O. BLOCHER, Railroad and Carriage Sts.

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CAUSES OF WAR REVIEWED

BY DR. CHARLES W. ELLIOTT,
ONE OF AMERICA'S SCHOLARS

The Situation Clearly Stated With
the Hopes of the Ultimate Out-
come of the War.

Each one of the principal combatants in Europe seems to be anxious to prove that it is not responsible for this cruellest, most extensive, and most destructive of all wars. Each government involved has published the correspondence between its chief executive and other chief executives, and between its chancellery or foreign office and the equivalent bodies in the other nations that have gone to war, and has been at pains to give a wide circulation to these documents. To be sure, none of these government publications seems to be absolutely complete. There seem to be in all of them suppressions or omissions which only the future historian will be able to report—perhaps after many years. They reveal, however, the dilapidated state of the Concert of Europe in July, 1914, and the hurry in the European chancelleries which the ultimatum sent by Austria-Hungary to Serbia produced. They also testify to the existence of a new and influential public opinion, above and beyond the old opinion, and to the fact that nations that go to war think it desirable to appeal for justification or moral support.

These publications have been read with intense interest by impartial observers in all parts of the world, and have in many cases determined the direction of the readers' sympathy and good will; and yet none of them discloses or deals with the real sources of the unprecedented calamity. They relate chiefly to the question who struck the match, and not to the questions who provided the magazine that exploded, and why did he provide it. Grave responsibility, of course, attaches to the person who gives the order to mobilize a national army or to invade a neighbor's territory; but the real source of the resulting horrors is not in such an order, but in the governmental institutions, political philosophy, and long-natured passions and purposes of the nation or nations concerned.

German Desire for World Empire.

The prime source of the present immense disaster in Europe is the desire on the part of Germany for world-empire, a desire which one European nation after another has made its supreme motive, and none that has once adopted it has ever completely eradicated. Germany arrived late at this desire, being prevented until 1870 from indulging it, because of her lack of unity, or rather because of being divided since the 'Thirty Years' war into a large number of separate, more or less independent states. When this disease, which has attacked one nation after another through all historic times, struck Germany, it exhibited in her case a remarkable malignity, moving her to expansion in Europe by force of arms, and to the seizure of areas for colonization in many parts of the world. Prussia, indeed, had long believed, in making her way in Europe by fighting, and had repeatedly acted on that belief. Shortly before the achievement of German unity by Bismarck she had obtained by war in 1864 and 1866 important accessions of territory and leadership in all Germany.

With the desire for world-empire went the belief that it was only to be obtained by force of arms. Therefore, united Germany has labored with utmost intelligence and energy to prepare the most powerful army in the world, and to equip it for instant action in the most perfect manner which science and eager invasion could contrive. To develop this supreme military machine universal conscription—an outgrowth of the conception of the citizen's army of France during the Revolution—was necessary; so that every young man in Germany physically competent to bear arms might receive the training of a soldier, whether he wished it or not, and remain at the call of the government for military duty during all his years of competency, even if he were the only son of a widow, or a widower with little children, or the sole support of a family or other dependents. In order to the completeness of this military ideal the army became the nation and the nation became the army to a degree which had never before been realized in either the savage or the civilized world. This army could be summoned and put in play by the chief executive of the German nation with no preliminaries except the consent of the hereditary heads of the several states which united to form the empire in 1871 under the domination of Prussia, the Prussian King, became German Emperor being Commander in Chief of the German Army. At the word of the Emperor this army can be summoned, collected, clothed, equipped and armed, and set in motion toward any frontier in a day. The German Army was thus made the largest in proportion to population, the best equipped, and the most mobile in the world. The German General Staff studied incessantly and thoroughly plans for campaigns against all the other principal States of Europe, and promptly utilized—secretly, whenever secrecy was possible—all promising inventions in explosives, ordnance, munition, transportation and sanitation. At the opening of 1914 the General Staff believed that the German Army was ready for war on the instant, and that it pos-

sessed some significant advantages in fighting—such as better implements and better discipline—over the armies of the neighboring nations. The army could do its part toward the attainment of world-empire. It would prove invincible.

A Great German Navy.

The intense desire for colonies, and for the spread of German commerce throughout the world, instigated the creation of a great German navy, and started the race with England in navy building. The increase of German wealth, and the rapid development of manufactures and commercial sea power after 1870-71, made it possible for the empire to devote immense sums of money to the quick construction of a powerful navy, in which the experience and skill of other shipbuilding nations would be appropriated and improved on. In thus pushing her colonization and sea power policy, Germany encountered the wide domination of Great Britain on the oceans; and this encounter bred jealousy, suspicion, and distrust on both sides. That Germany should have been belated in the quest for foreign possessions was annoying; but that England and France should have acquired early ample and rich territories on other continents, and then should resist or obstruct Germany when she aspired to make up for lost time, was intensely exasperating. Hence chronic resentments, and—when the day came—probably war. In respect to its navy, however, Germany was not ready for war at the opening of 1914; and, therefore, she did not mean to get into war with Great Britain in that year. Indeed, she believed—on incorrect information—that England could not go to war in the Summer of 1914. Neither the Government nor the educated class in Germany comprehends the peculiar features of party government as it exists in England, France and the United States; and, therefore, the German leaders were surprised and grievously disappointed at the sudden popular determination of Great Britain and Ireland to lay aside party strife and take strenuous part in the general European conflict.

Doctrine of "Military Necessity"

The complete preparation of the German army for sudden war, the authority to make war always ready in the hands of the German Emperor, and the thorough studies of the German staff into the most advantageous plans of campaign against every neighbor, conspired to develop a new doctrine of "military necessity" as the all-sufficient excuse for disregarding and violating the contracts or agreements into which Prussia or the new Germany had entered with other nations. To gain quickly a military advantage in attacking a neighbor came to be regarded as proper ground for violating any or all international treaties and agreements, no matter how solemn and comprehensive, how old or how new. The demonstration of the insignificance or worthlessness of international agreements in German thought and practice was given in the first days of the war by the invasion of Belgium, and has been continued ever since by violation on the part of Germany of numerous agreements concerning the conduct of war into which Germany entered with many other nations at the Second Hague Conference.

This German view of the worthlessness of international agreements was not a cause of the present war, because it was not fully evident to Europe, although familiar and of long standing in Germany; but it is a potent reason for the continuance of the war by the Allies until Germany is defeated; because it is plain to all the nations of the world, except Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey at the moment, that the hopes of mankind for the gradual development of international order and peace rests on the sanctity of contracts between nations and on the development of adequate sanctions in the administration of international law. The new doctrine of military necessity affronts all law, and is completely and hopelessly barbarous.

The Religion of Valor.

World-empire now, as always, is to be won by force—that is, by conquest and holding possession. So Assyria, Israel, Macedonia, Athens, Rome, Islam. England and France have successively believed and tried to accomplish in practice. United Germany has for forty years been putting into practice, at home and abroad, the doctrine of force as the source of all personal and national greatness and all worthy human achievements. In the support of this doctrine, educated Germany has developed and accepted the religion of valor and the dogma that might makes right. In so doing it has rejected with scorn the Christian teachings concerning humility and meekness, justice and mercy, brotherhood and love. The objects of its adoration have become Strength, Courage and ruthless Will-power; let the weak perish and help them to perish; let the gentle, meek, and humble submit to the harsh and proud; let the shiftless and incapable die; the world is for the strong, and the strongest shall be ruler. This is a religion capable of inspiring its followers with zeal and sustained enthusiasm in promoting the national welfare at whatever cost to the individual of life, liberty, or happiness, and also of lending a religious sanction to the extremes of cruelty, greed and hate. It was incredible that educated people who have been brought up within earshot of Christian ethics and within sight of gentle men and women should all be content with the religion-of-

(Continued on page 3.)

JUDGE FOR YOURSELF

Which is Better—Try an Experiment or Profit by a Gettysburg Citizen's Experience.

Something new is an experiment. Must be proved to be as represented. The statement of a manufacturer is not convincing proof of merit. But the endorsement of friends is. Now supposing you had a bad back, a lame, weak, or aching one. Would you experiment on it? You will read of many so-called cures.

Endorsed by strangers from far-away places. It's different when the endorsement comes from home. Easy to prove local testimony. Read this Gettysburg case:

W. N. Flaherty, 311 Washington St., Gettysburg, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills have been of great benefit to me and I willingly recommend them. I was injured some years ago and my kidneys were affected. I got various remedies, but nothing seemed to do me any good until I used Doan's Kidney Pills. They quickly cured me. Whenever I have taken them since, they have done good work."

Price 50c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Flaherty had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

Children.

Children are to be trained daily. To teach a child the right is to give him ideas; to train him is to reduce those ideas to practice.—H. W. Beecher.

The first hour in the morning is the ruler of the day.—Herbert.

SHERIFF'S SALE

In pursuance of a writ of fieri facias, issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, and to me directed, will be exposed at public sale on SATURDAY, the 5th day of DECEMBER, 1914, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the Court House in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams County the following real estate:

A TRACT OF LAND situate in the Borough of Arendtsville, Adams county, Pa., and is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone on Water street, and a public alley, along said alley south 18 1-2 degrees east, 10 perches to a stone, by lands of Jacob Lady, north 71 1-2 degrees east 4 and 8 1-2 tenths perches to a stone by land of Solomon Dome, south 18 1-2 degrees east 7 perches to a stone, thence by land of A. D. Taylor south 77 1-2 degrees west 15 and 3-10 perches to a stone, by same north 19 1-2 degrees east 6 perches to a stone, thence by grave-yard south 85 1-4 degrees east 1 perch to a stone, thence by same north 5 degrees east, 6 perches to a stone, thence by same north 86 degrees west 14 and 6 1-2 tenths perches to a stone at Water street, thence by said street north 71 1-2 degrees east, 16 and 5 tenths perches to the beginning. Containing 150 perches (more or less) improved with a 2-story brick hotel building, frame stable, ice house, and other out-buildings; also 2 wells of water. Known generally as the "Mountain House."

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Jacob G. Wimer and to be sold by me.

G. R. THOMPSON, Sheriff.

9th, 1914.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down or upon failure to comply therewith, the property will be put up again for sale. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Pa., Nov.

LICENSE NOTICE

In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Adams County.

It is ordered that all applications for licenses for the sale of vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, wholesale or retail, for the year 1914, will be heard on FRIDAY, the 5th day of JANUARY, 1915, at 10:30 a. m., at which time all persons applying or making objections to applications, will be heard by evidence, petition, remonstrance or counsel. There must be no communication at any time with the judges personally upon the subject, by letter or any other private way.

The petition verified by affidavit of applicant, shall be in conformity with the requirements of the Act of Assembly. Judgment bond shall be executed in the penal sum of \$2000, with no less than two reputable freeholders of the county where the liquors are to be sold, as sureties, each of them to be a bona fide owner of real estate in the said county, worth, over and above all encumbrances, the sum of \$2000, or other legal security to be given.

Bond conditioned for the faithful observance of all the laws relating to the selling or furnishing of liquors, and to pay all damages which shall be recovered against the licensee, and all costs, fines and penalties, which may be imposed on him under any indictment for violating said laws; and the sureties may be required to appear in court and justify upon each. The court shall in all cases refuse the application whenever, in the opinion of the court, having due regard to the number and character of the petitioners for and against such applications, such license is not necessary for the accommodation of the public and entertainment of strangers and travelers, or that the applicant is not a fit person to whom such license should be granted.

Petitions to be filed with the Clerk of the Courts not later than Saturday the 12th day of December, 1914. Objections and remonstrances to be filed not later than Saturday the 24th day of December, 1914. Upon sufficient cause being shown or proof being made to the court that the party holding a license has violated any law of the Commonwealth relating to the sale of liquors, the court shall, upon notice being given to the person licensed, revoke the license.

By the Court,

S. McC. SWOPE, Pres. Judge.
W. E. OLINGER, Clerk Q. S.



Dress in Comfort

You need a good warm room to shave and dress in. A Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater will warm any ordinary room in a few minutes.

The Perfection is portable; you can take it to sitting-room, cellar or attic—any room where extra heat is needed—and it is specially convenient in very cold weather.

The Perfection is economical, too—it burns only when you need it. No coal, no kindling; no dirt, no ashes. Good-looking; easy to clean and rework.

PERFECTION
SMOKELESS
OIL HEATER

Odorless and smokeless. For sale at hardware and general stores everywhere.

Look for the Triangle trademark.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY
Philadelphia Pittsburgh



A SPECIAL SALE OF Women's Shoes

150 to 200 pairs of broken lots at
\$1.48 and \$1.60

All these goods were originally
\$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00. On tables
for your convenience.

Eckert's Store

"On the Square"

Open Monday and Saturday Evening s

Farmers : and : Stockmen

Get Your Stock in Condition for Summer Work.

The careful ones always feed some good Food and Regulator.

We carry nothing but the guaranteed brands and they also carry with each package our store guarantee, "Absolute Satisfaction" or your money refunded, our brands are The Standard, The Prussian and Pratts, in assorted sizes.

PEOPLES DRUG STORE

Rexall A. D. S. Vinol Vicrola

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Charlotte Rife, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CHRISTIAN NUSSELMAN, Executor.

Or his Atty.,
W. J. Patton, Esq.,
Greencastle, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Estate of George A. Shearer, late of Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., deceased.—Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned.

J. HARRY HOLTZWORTH, Executor.

Or his Atty.,
J. L. Hill, Esq.,
Gettysburg.

Professional Cards

J. Donald Swepe
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office Crawford Building, Balto. St.

Chas. B. Stouffer, D.D.S.
DENTIST, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office Second Floor of Star and Sentinel Building, Balto. St.

John D. Keith
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office First National Bank Building, Centre Square.

S. S. Neely
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office in Star and Sentinel Building, 2nd Floor, Balto. St., over Cash Store.

Charles E. Stable
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office in First National Bank Building, Centre Square. All legal business entrusted to him will receive prompt and careful attention.

Wm. McSherry, Jr.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Will carefully and promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him. Office on Balto. St., opposite Court House.

Donald P. McPherson
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office second floor of Star and Sentinel Building, Baltimore St. Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him.

Wm. McGlean **Wm. Arch. McGlean**
Late Pres. Judge.

Wm. & Wm. Arch. McGlean
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Law offices in Compiler Building, Balto. Street, a few doors above Court House on opposite side of street.

J. L. Williams
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Office in First National Bank Building, Centre Square.

Wm. Hersh
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Will carefully and promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him. Office opposite the Court House.

J. L. Bull
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Office in First National Bank Building, Centre Square.

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EFFICIENT IN
BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA,
CATARRH, GRIPPE, STUBBORN COUGHS, ETC.

From a Minister in New York: "I was extremely ill with lung trouble. My condition was directed to the Wilson Remedy which I used with splendid effect."

From a lady in Michigan: "I used your medicine first 42 or 43 years ago and it saved me from ending my days with consumption. There would be no use of so many people dying with consumption if it could be persuaded to try Wilson's Remedy."

If you are suffering from ANY lung or throat trouble it is your duty to get it now. Send for free full information to
Wilson's Remedy, Westwood, N. J.

GETTYSBURG MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

NORTH OF READING FREIGHT DEPOT.

We can furnish anything desirable in the Monumental line. Monuments, Headstones, Markers, Posts, etc. In Granite and Marble of the best material finely finished and at reasonable prices. It will be to the advantage of those contemplating the erection of a memorial to departed friends, to call and examine our stock, workmanship and prices before placing an order.

L. H. MEALS, Prop

Western Maryland Ry.

EFFECTIVE SEPT 57th, 1914

5:50 a. m. Daily for Hanover, York, and Baltimore.

8:29 a. m. Daily except Sunday for Hanover, York and intermediate points.

10:09 a. m. Daily for Hagerstown, Waynesboro, Chambersburg, Hanover, Cumberland, Pittsburgh, Chicago and the West, also Elkins, W. Va.

3:44 p. m. Daily for Hanover, York, Baltimore and intermediate stations.

5:28 p. m. Daily except Sunday for Hagerstown and intermediate stations.

11:22 p. m. Daily for Hagerstown, Cumberland, Pittsburgh and the West. Also W. Va. points.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Murren, late of Mt. Pleasant township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

EDWARD MURREN, Hanover R. 5.
WILLIAM MURREN, Centennial, Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Frances Marian Smith, late of Liberty township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CHARLES F. SMITH, Administrator.
Emmitsburg, Md.
Or G. J. Benner, Esq., Atty.

Gettysburg Compiler

Gettysburg, Pa.

WM. ARCH. MCCLLAN.....Editor

SATURDAY, NOV 28, 1914

LINCOLN AND BURNS EVENT

(Continued from page 1.)

went down on his knees and offered up a prayer to God, our great commander for the success of our arms, and that he made a vow that if God gave us victory he would issue his proclamation for the emancipation of slaves in the rebellious States. Mr. Lincoln determined to visit General McClellan to learn the completeness of the victory. One day I was walking up the main street of Frederick City and looking out the street I saw two men riding on horse back, followed by a great crowd of shouting citizens. When they drew closer I found it was Mr. Lincoln and Gen. McClellan. We all knew that Mr. Lincoln was always anxious to grasp the hand of the humblest private in his army. I ran out in the street and reached up my hand and shook hands with him. I think I yet can feel the grip of those long bony fingers.

About the 1st of November, 1863, our Battalion had a little difficulty with the Rebel General Imboden's forces up the Shenandoah Valley and I happened to be in the direction that one of his men wanted to shoot and I received a musket ball through my right shoulder. I always thought that fellow didn't care whether he killed me or not, but I was thankful that I got off as well as I did. After laying in the hospital for a few days I applied for a furlough until I was fit for duty again consequently I was at home when Mr. Lincoln delivered his memorable speech. You know when we enlisted in 1861 we were all young men, from 18 to 22 years of age, and besides leaving our fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, we all had our sweethearts at home. Of course everybody wanted to attend the dedication of the National Cemetery and very naturally I wanted to bring my best girl to this great event. She and my sister and I shook hands with Mr. Lincoln and Gov. Curtin in the White House where they were holding a reception. (This best girl that I speak of is now Mrs. McIlhenry). I had my right hand in a sling at the time and of course, had to give the President my left hand. I felt a little like thinking that Rebel that shot me for giving me this opportunity of meeting this great man. I afterwards saw him and heard him deliver his speech in the National Cemetery. Mr. Lincoln and his speech will never be obliterated from the memory of the American people.

I remember Mr. John Burns very well and saw him many times, but was not so intimately acquainted with him as some others were.

JOHN E. FITZER.

John E. Fitzner remembered his first sight of John Burns when eight years old and he met him at the Black Horse Tavern. Mr. Fitzner said:

John Burns deserved to be known as the Hero of Gettysburg. He shouldered his old flint-lock musket and followed Col. Langhorne Wister's 150th Pa. Regiment and as the regiment was nearing the line of battle some of the boys noticing Burns following and not knowing what he might be after called the Colonel's attention to him. The Colonel turned and to him said: "Old man, where are you going?" His reply was: "I came out to help fight the Rebels." He sized him up and said: "Why, you have no ammunition to fight with that gun." "Oh yes," he said, and placing his hand upon his pocket, said he had bullets in there. The arrangement for the powder was a large cow horn with a cord tied at each end of it, and hung on his shoulder. This made him a peculiar looking soldier, and no doubt was quite an attraction. The Colonel advised him to go over into the woods as it would not be so dangerous there. His reply was: "Well, I suppose if you fellows can stay here I can too." Then he went to the left of the regiment between the McPherson building and the woods and there fought till the line retired to the ridge east of the buildings. Then he advanced in the woods to the Seventh Wisconsin, Col. Robinson's regiment, and there fought until he was wounded in three places. His wounds were not serious, and he lived till 1872. His monument says he was born 1794 and died 1872. The tree stands just east of the regimental monument that has a knot on it about two feet up from the ground which he fought behind until he was wounded in three places, and which he set his old flint lock musket against when his ammunition became exhausted. The Seventh Wisconsin boys furnished him a cun of one of their boys that had been wounded and carried off the field, and which he fought with until he was killed. The flint lock musket can be seen in the Gettysburg Museum.

JOHN E. FITZER.
John E. Fitzner, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914.

MISS AGNES MCCLELLAN.

The local member of the dedication of the National Cemetery was furnished by the Patriotic Glee Club of Baltimore. Mr. Wilson, Homer, leader. The club came on the evening of the 18th of November, 1914, and the town was so full of strangers that they couldn't find a place to lodge so Mr. Homer brought the whole club to our home, the home where Mr. Tison has his photograph gallery. That was my father's house, and that is where we

lived. We furnished them breakfast next morning. They slept on the floor of the parlor, had comforts and pillows for beds. The family slept on the third story that night.

Mr. Homer, leader of the Glee Club, held a small U. S. flag in his hand, and waved it to keep time to the music. After the exercises at the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery he handed me the flag, because we entertained him.

Mr. Lincoln rode on horse back on his return to the White House. I went up Baltimore street with my father to see the President, Abraham Lincoln. Father touched his cap because to Lincoln; he wore the cap because he was a militia Colonel. Lincoln bowed and smiled. He did not look melancholy. So many say he looked sad, but he did not look sad when he bowed and smiled to me and father.

I have had this flag in my possession for 51 years. Mr. Homer, leader of the club, has since died. The flag he presented to me is of priceless and precious memory and shall remain in my possession as long as I live.

At the conclusion of exercises the audience sang the doxology and Dr. E. A. Wagner delivered the benediction.

As the congregation passed out of the church, they gathered in front of the edifice and James B. Aumen acting for Col. E. B. Cope, unveiled the Lincoln Tablet on front of the church on which is inscribed these words:

"President Lincoln occupied a seat in this church Nov. 18, 1863, on the day he dedicated the National Cemetery and made his immortal address."

RECENT WEDDINGS.

GREEN—MARSHALL.—The wedding of Miss Marian J. Marshall of Germantown, and Frederic E. Griest of Flora Dale, took place at 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening in the Market Square Presbyterian Church, Germantown, the Rev. Mr. Robinson performing the ceremony. The bridegroom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Amos W. Griest and for some time had been employed as a civil engineer in Porto Rico. He will make his residence at Flora Dale where he will engage in the fruit growing industry. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Koser, Mr. and Mrs. C. Arthur Griest, and William P. Wright.

RILL—CLINGMAN.—Miss Effie Virginia Clingan of Littlestown and Wilson E. Rill, formerly of Manchester, Md., but now a resident of Littlestown, were united in marriage Saturday, November 14, by Rev. Dr. F. S. Lindaman.

KUOR—KIMBLE.—Miss Myrtle Kimble, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Kimble of Chambersburg street, and Carl S. Ruoff of Lancaster, were married at St. Francis Xavier Church at 5 o'clock last Thursday morning by Rev. W. F. Boyle. They left at 5:55 over the Reading for a wedding trip to Niagara Falls, Canada and the Thousand Islands.

BREAM—STOVER.—At Camp Hill, on Nov. 20, Miss Margaret Stover and Wilmer C. Bream, both of Biglerville, were married, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Dr. E. D. Weigle, an uncle of the groom. The bridegroom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bream, and the bride the daughter of Mrs. A. D. Stover, both of Biglerville. It is understood the young couple will go to housekeeping on a farm near Biglerville in the spring.

REINECKER — BREXIZER.—Norman J. Reinecker of York Springs, and Miss Lydia G. Brenizer of Cranberry, were married on Sunday by Rev. Wm. R. Glen.

HELLER—EPPLEMAN.—Ira Heller of near Mt. Tabor, and Miss Laura Eppleman of near Bendersville, were married recently.

HELMAN—GOLDEN.—Geo. R. Helman of Huntington township, and Gertie M. Gulden were married on Sunday at the Lutheran parsonage in York Springs by Rev. Paul Gladfelder.

BALTZLEY — ALBRIGHT.—Miss Della Albright of York Springs and John E. Baltzley of McKnightstown, were granted a marriage license in Hagerstown last week.

MILLER—SHEETZ.—A pretty wedding took place at the home of the bride on Tuesday evening when Miss Mabel R. Sheetz, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Sheetz and John E. C. Miller, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. C. Miller, both of New Oxford, were united in marriage by Rev. W. A. Korn of the Reformed Church. Miss Mary Nicodemus of Walkersville, Md., played the wedding march. The members of the immediate families and a few friends witnessed the ceremony. The bride is a graduate of Hoped College, Frederick, and sister of her school friend, Mrs. J. E. Miller, who is now a member of the New Oxford, Pa. church. The groom is a member of the same church and is a graduate of the same school.

WILSON—HOMER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Wilson, of Baltimore, were married at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. C. Miller, Jr., of New Oxford, Pa.

THOMAS — RICE.—On Thanksgiving afternoon, (Nov. 26), Thomas, a member of the firm of Thomas Brothers of Biglerville, and Miss Eva Bird Rice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rice, of Biglerville, were united in marriage at the home of the bride, Miss Myrtle Watkins played the wedding march as the party entered the parlor. Miss Pearl Rice was bridesmaid and Oscar C. Rice best man. The bride wore a blue broadcloth suit and carried a large bouquet. The bride is a graduate of Millersville State Normal School and taught for a number of years at Lakewood, N. J. The groom is a graduate of Millersville State Normal School, Perkiomen Seminary, Gettysburg College and Columbia University. He is a member of Alpha Tau Omega fraternity and is at the head of Science Department of the Port Chester High School, and after the honeymoon trip they will live at Port Chester.

RITTER—KRETSCHMAN.—On Thanksgiving, Dr. Clara Kretschman and Arthur Ritter, both of Philadelphia, were united in marriage. Dr. Kretschman is a niece of Milton R. Remmel of this place.

PERSONALS

—Mr. Sterling Valentine of Oxford, N. J., is visiting Mrs. M. Valentine on Springs avenue.

—Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Wolf and daughter of Dillsburg spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Johns.

—Mrs. P. A. Sheeds has returned from a week's visit with relatives in Greenmount, Md., where she attended the wedding of Miss Jennie Debohl and J. Emory Houseman. Mr. Houseman is the son of Rev. J. E. Houseman who was formerly pastor of the U. B. Church in Gettysburg.

—Mrs. F. W. Mitten and granddaughter, Marguerite Rogers, have returned from a visit at Smithsburg, Md.

—Mrs. Craig B. Shields and Miss Bessie Shields are visiting Miss Mary Ziegler in Philadelphia.

—Paul Rupp of McKeesport who has been seriously ill for five weeks with rheumatism, was brought to the home of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rupp last Friday. His brother Robert Rupp of Hagerstown accompanied him on the trip. Mr. Rupp, who has been unable to move about during his illness, is now convalescing.

—Mrs. Parkhurst of Harrisburg is spending two weeks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Slaybaugh.

—Mrs. G. W. Crowe who has been spending the summer at the Jacowe Orchards near Orrtanna, has returned to the home of her son John E. Crowe on Baltimore street.

—Mrs. W. C. Sheely visited her daughters Miss Marion at Tower City and Miss Frances at York several days last week.

—Mrs. L. E. Entertine of Ashland, Pa., after spending this week at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Weaver, has gone to Altoona to attend the wedding of Miss Hattie Earlenbaugh and Mr. Nicodemus before returning to her home.

—The Glee Club of College gave a concert in New Oxford on Monday evening in Plymouth Hall. About three hundred people were entertained with a good program and \$25 was cleared for the C. E. Society of the New Oxford Lutheran church, Rev. C. W. Baker pastor.

—Rev. Oscar G. Klinger and family, formerly of Gettysburg, now of Lehigh, Pa., moved last week to Fruitland Park, Florida. Rev. Mr. Klinger, who has been in poor health for some time, has been having serious trouble with his eyesight. He will engage in fruit farming.

—The Ladies Aid and the Young Woman's Social Society of the Reformed church made about \$70 at a bazaar held on Saturday in the Kadel building. The profits will be divided between the local church and the Hoffman Orphanage.

—Miss Reba Miller has returned from the Church Home Hospital, Baltimore, where she had an operation performed on her tonsils last week.

—Rev. and Mrs. J. Stewart Glenn of Fayetteville, were recent guests at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Wm. R. Glenn on West High street.

—Mrs. C. B. Young has returned to her home on North Washington street after visiting her son Harry F. Young at Harrisburg.

—Miss Hester Blocher has returned to her home on Seminary Ridge after a week's visit with friends in York.

—Jacob Ramer left on Monday for Hagerstown, where he has accepted a position with the Haines Shoe Co.

—Miss Katie Smith and Miss Annie Witzky spent this week with friends in Philadelphia.

—Franklin Swope of East Middle street is spending several weeks in Martinsburg, W. Va.

—Miss Helen Wentz has returned to Hanover after spending the week as the guest of Miss Daisy Wentz on York street.

Biglerville Show.

On next Tuesday, December 1st, the Biglerville Agricultural Horticultural and Poultry Association will open for four days of exhibition. The prospects are for an exhibition bigger and better than ever before. Oscar C. Rice, the secretary, has been devoting his time day and night to make the show a success and with the experience of prior years a show can be expected reflecting great credit on the management and one everybody interested in Adams county should see.

Harry E. Blair, superintendent at previous show, will be unable to take part and Jacob Eberly of Dallastown, will be the superintendent.

The entries closed Nov. 21 and the indications are for a few more birds than last year when there was over one thousand.

The cups competed for have a value of \$300. The single prize premiums and the special cash premiums for poultry will run several hundred dollars and the apple, potato and grain prizes over \$200. The total to go to the winners will likely run from \$800 to \$1000.

The show will be located in the same building as last year, the Klinefeiter buildings devoted in season to the manufacture of apple barrels.

A number of our citizens have gone into the poultry business since this show has started, buying stock of the best strains and these shows have been educational and helpful and the quality of first class home raised poultry will surprise those who attend the show. Be sure to see it.

Some of the ladies of the town will conduct a lunch room at the show where meals will be served.

Bazaar Attracting Big Crowds.

The bazaar conducted by members of St. Francis Xavier congregation in Xavier Hall began last Saturday evening and will close this Saturday after seven nights of festival. The hall has been most attractively arranged and decorated. There is a large dining room where good things to eat were in abundance. The Sodality booth contained a fine display of fancy work, the candy counter had lolly pops galore to lick, then the School booth had toys and other articles, the Parish booth was picturesque in Japanese surroundings. The fish pond, mystic maze with art gallery attracted many people. On Thanksgiving Day a turkey dinner was served in the hall. Each evening a vaudeville sketch has been given, being well presented by local dramatic talent. The titles for the week were as follows: "Hot Air," "Matinee Idol," "Battle of Ant-Up," "Letter from Home," "The Three Blacksmiths," "The Bachelor's Baby," and "The Home Run." Those who composed the cast for the week were Alban McSherry, Martin McSherry, Grace Ramer, Mary Ramer, Frank Slonaker, Lucy Redding, William Abel, Norbert McSherry, Ruth Hamilton, Zita Ramer, James King, Marie King, Edmund Codori, Jos. McGuire, Bernard Partridge, James Stock and Margaret Twomey.

LOST Hand grip with auto tools, gloves, overalls, innerliners for tire, etc. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to this office. Lost on night of the 20th on Chambersburg pike between Codori's Garage and Abe Wetzel's near McKnightstown.

Foot and Mouth Disease Checked

The foot and mouth disease will cost Adams county 343 cattle and hogs as returns are now known. The disease is believed to be thoroughly stamped out in this county. The authorities state that for days there have been no new cases and the county is thought to be well cleared of the disease.

The farmers who have suffered losses are as follows:

J. H. Flemming	25 cattle
Near New Oxford	42 hogs
On C. A. Diehl farm	11 cattle
George Crowner, tenant	22 hogs
Isaiah Diller	43 cattle
Near Hanover	13 hogs
John H. Menges	36 cattle
Near McSherrystown	27 hogs
Clinton Mehring	20 cattle
Near Littlestown	4 hogs
Basehoar farm	40 cattle
Near Littlestown	60 hogs

Total 343

The cattle are appraised before killed, burned in quick lime and premises thoroughly disinfected.

Bazaar and Festival.

The Ladies' Aid Society will have a bazaar and festival on Saturday Dec. 5th at the Great Conewago Presbyterian Church, Hunterstown, to be held in chapel afternoon and evening.

HELP FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS

BY BUYING

Red Cross Christmas Seals



Every Seal You Buy is a Bullet in the WARFARE AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

28 York Street Gettysburg

THERE are two electric light plants in a great city, one privately owned and the other owned by the municipality. The privately owned is forbidden under severe penalty from discriminating between patrons of the same class as to rates. It must sell in accordance with the published rates; it cannot carry on a rate war. The publicly owned is a free lance and in going after business may do all of the things that the law forbids the other. That is not fair competition; that is not fair warfare. It is assassination.—Public Service, November 1914.

HENDERSON CORSETS

BACK : AND : FRONT : LACED

WE HAVE recently received a magnificent showing of seasonable corsets, in all of those new models that are in demand by those women who care for their figure appearance.

Particular attention is called to the slightly higher bust—the straight, flat back, the effect of which is to produce perfect poise and erect carriage—the removal of the boning over the hips which has found general favor among very many of our patrons—all of these characteristics contribute to the natural, supple, figure lines.

Our corset department is known as devoted to the best type of corsets and we particularly feature Henderson Corsets at \$1.00 and above.

Your attention is called to the following which is but one of the many excellent models we have in stock.

Style 6-2: a low bust, free hip design for average figures; has wide elastic section in the skirt at the back which permits perfect adjustment to every body motion. This corset is made of white coutil and produces trim figure outlines. Price only \$2.00.

G. W. Weaver & Son

...The Leaders...

Dry Goods Dep't Store == Gettysburg

Dougherty & Hartley

Ready with the Coats and Furs.

Ready with Standard Coats for Ladies, Misses and Juniors. COATS guaranteed to give satisfaction in style, fit and wear, our aim is to give reliable goods, and price alone is not the only thing to consider. When buying your New Coat or Furs, call and be convinced before buying.

New Silks and Dress Goods

Fashionable. Ample Color Range

All the New Stripes and Plaids in silk and wool dress goods. Many are just dress patterns, none in large pieces, so we can offer variety and exclusive styles at popular prices from 50 cts. up to \$2.50 per yard.

Winter Underwear

Great new stock ready for every member of the family. Wise people will buy where they can get the best for the price.

Gloves, Kid, Silk and Woolen

The call of the Glove is not to be denied. Kid Gloves are a little uncertain about duplicates. Our stock at present is full and at very little advance over last season for best makes of Gloves. Try us for short or long Gloves. We aim to keep all sizes in black, white and colors.

Dougherty & Hartley

Pure Blood

Is absolutely necessary to give the health that brings happiness, a good appetite, restful sleep, and makes you eager for life's duties. HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA makes pure blood and so creates this much-desired condition.

